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AND
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IMPORTANT—TRULY SO.

It is with pleasure we have it in our power to lay any thing before our readers which has a tendency to lessen the prospect of a rupture with France. The following coming *from a new and influential member of the* directory, must no doubt, have great weight with that republic.

DIPLOMACY.

Reply of T. P. Segur, to certain observations of the Moniteur and Reducteur—the first a paper under the influence of the directory—the other the official gazette of the government.

In No. 28, of the Moniteur, certain remarks are made upon a piece I had written relative to the appearance of a rupture between France and the United States of America. This subject is too interesting not to be seriously examined.

The author reproaches me with too warmly censuring the conduct of government—I am now less than ever disposed to do this, as the directory has gloriously terminated a campaign, fruitful in wonders, by a peace, the moderation of which appears to ensure its solidity. If what is said be true; if the directory, forgetting the bickerings of party, and rising above the fatal passions it engenders, has really given orders for snatching from the fangs of despotism, the victims it took pleasure in tormenting; if it has broken the chains of the prisoners at Olmutz—if this be so, every friend of liberty must necessarily unite in extolling their conduct, and declare they have deserved well of humanity! But this event furnishes an additional reason to wish that its conduct may, in all respects, be consistent—While our enemies are made to respect our justice, our friends ought to have no reason to complain of our severity.

I shall very transiently pass over the greater part of the remarks to come at the last which alone appears deserving of serious discussion.

Probably the author does not wish that I should first enquire whether the American merchants have sold us dear or cheap the grain we stood in need of—nor whether we have paid them as we ought; he cannot wish I should prove that it is extremely difficult for a large convoy to leave the ports of a country, without permission from government—the result is evident: Europe wished to starve us; America has fed us.

Neither can the author wish that I should enquire when every European power refused to acknowledge our independence, it was possible for the president of the United States to determine this important question without referring it to the legislature. The anecdote of the arrival of Mr. Talon, should not be separated from the issue of his measures—and we ought, with respect to this point, to limit our view to the result, which is, that the American government has not acknowledged the ministers of a prince, but was the *only one which at that time courageously and publicly acknowledged the French republic, which all Europe was labouring to destroy in its infancy!!!*

It is well known that in time of war neutral countries have frequent subjects of dispute with the belligerent powers, relative to the decision of prize causes, and the admission or refusal of vessels into their ports.—These disputes, often tedious in the determination, are seldom of a nature to occasion reprisals, and notwithstanding the difficulty of precisely adjusting the respective pretensions in cases of this nature, able and patient negociators generally obtain all the satisfaction they desire, whenever the grounds of their complaints are well understood. I have frequently experienced the truth of this in Russia, and peace could never be preserved if these secondary disputes were necessarily considered as requiring reprisals and hostility to redress them. I have observed by the report of the American secretary of state, that Mr. Pinckney was charged to satisfy France as to these objects; which induces me to persist in considering the British treaty as our only cause of dissatisfaction.

The author cannot seriously wish that I should examine whether I have too promptly decided a very difficult question, that is, whether or no, an independent state has the right of making a commercial treaty with any power whatever. I believe that no writer can entertain a doubt on this subject. Let us then pass to the question of expediency.

In *ordinary circumstances*, any government would certainly give an inexcusable proof of ill will to its ally, if it availed itself of its right, as an independent power, to connect itself by a treaty of commerce with the enemy of that ally. Such conduct would warrant, not indeed a war, but a considerable coolness between the two nations. The duties of justice should never cease to be fulfilled, but the relations of friendship and good will might be suspended. But the circumstances of the United States were not *ordinary*; and though the author affirms that the republic in 1794, had decided the fate of the war, yet the three glorious and bloody campaigns which have since taken place, their various events, and the political storms we have undergone, before attaining to the present constitution, evidently prove how uncertain the catastrophe of this grand drama must have appeared. Our marine *was destroyed*, that of Great Britain became daily more formidable, and the American government dreading to see itself exposed to the resentment of an exasperated power, thought itself compelled, by imperious necessity, to conclude the treaty of which we complain. In concert with every Frenchman, and a considerable number of Americans, I disapprove their error; but existing circumstances plead their excuse; and I could have wished that the French government, solicitous to recal, not to punish its ally, had adopted measures of friendship, and not of rigour, which to me appear equally repugnant to sound policy and impartial justice.

The most essential article of the *observations*, is that relative to the provisions of the treaty; and the author will permit me to remark that he rather eludes than probes the difficulty. It is too well known that the pride of Britain has never been willing to stoop to the dictates of morality; and that she has ever been eager to seize property, which a neutral flag should make sacred and inviolable. This tyrannical conduct has compelled several powers, and particularly those of the first importance in the North of Europe, to arm in defence of their flag.—I was charged by the former government, to join the confederacy on the part of France, in order to force England to acknowledge the principles of this universal morality, and I am confident the Americans would have done the same if they had been in possession of a naval force to enable them.—Their weakness in this respect is their only excuse. I shall not enquire whether this circumstance should not in our opinion also, be an excuse for them; nor whether, *renouncing our own principles, it is consistent in us to imitate that injustice we have so loudly reprehended in the English, in concert with* ALL EUROPE. This question would deserve a profound discussion, if it related alone to the seizure of English property found on board of American vessels.

But we are very far from confining ourselves to *this kind of reprisals*.—Almost every American vessel is seized and condemned under the pretext that they are unprovided with a *role d'equipage*, although the form of the passport annexed to the treaty of 1778, is the only certificate necessary to prove the property American; and though this passport may prove that it has been granted by the constituted authorities of America, after the captain has furnished a list of the names of the crew, the only formality required in a country where the sailors are not classed.

Whatever regulation may have existed in France anterior to this period, it is a well established principle, that nothing beyond what is provided for in the treaty can be required. If any additions be necessary, they can be made only in the way of negociation, and time must be given for the due execution of the supplementary articles.

But let us frankly avoid every diplomatic discussion. The conclusion of the letter of the minister of justice throws considerable light upon the question we are examining. It is clear that the French government, dissatisfied with the American, hopes, *by acts of rigor*, in seizing American property under any pretext whatever, to force that power to break its treaty with Great-Britain, which justly displeases us, and that it promises in this case that the Americans shall experience all the justice and benevolence they have a right to expect of us.—This is the *real fact*, without shift or evasion, but it is the system which I conceive to be not only unjust but impolitic.

I will not repeat what I have already said to establish the injustice of it; but to prove its impolicy I shall only say that its *most probable consequence will be to embitter not only the government, but every individual in the United States against us.* I will not only repeat that we have as yet comparatively no marine, while the English have a formidable one, that if we oblige the Americans to make a decisive option between the two powers, motives of fear may force them *to the side of England*, and that we shall then have accomplished the precise object our enemy so ardently wished for, and had uniformly in view. On the contrary, a mild claim of justice, and negociations ably and prudently carried on, would most assuredly have recalled our ancient allies around our car of victory, and withdraw them from their former oppressors.

We have been the terror of the world by our crimes and misfortunes—we excite its admiration by our courage—IT IS TIME TO DESERVE ITS ESTEEM BY OUR JUSTICE AND OUR MODERATION.

J. MARLING,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of PETERSBURG and its vicinity, that he still continues his SCHOOL for the tuition of young Ladies and Gentlemen in the elegant art of DRAWING and PAINTING, through all its various branches. In the education of youth, especially the female sex, this beautiful accomplishment ought not to be neglected, as it at once affords a constant source of variegated amusement and pleasure. He also professes to take LANDSCAPES and MINATURE PAINTINGS, on the most reasonable terms. He will wait on any person at their own house, where it is not convenient or agreeable or them to attend his public School.

He would have no objection to a School in the country, not farther distant than thirty or forty miles, provided a sufficient number of Scholars could be obtained, so as to make it worthy the inconvenience and trouble that must necessarily accompany such an undertaking.—His attendance will be one day in each week to a country School, so that it cannot interfere with his engagements in town.

Petersburg, May 8, 1797. eotf

N. B. His School-House is in Bollingbrook street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.

I WISH to rent my House and Lots on High street—Immediate possession will be given, and the terms will be made known, on application to SAMUEL DAVIES.

July 24, 1797.

I WILL give good wages for three or four good workmen that understand their business either in Bricklaying or Plastering.

HENRY EVANS.

July 27, 1797.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

ITALY, April 28.

The French Generals Victor, Kilmaine, and La Hotz, the moment they received notice of the violent proceedings of the Venetians against the French in Verona, marched with a strong body of troops to the assistance of General Balland, who had been obliged to retire into the castle, and threatened the city with the most rigorous punishment.—The preparations for a bombardment made some impression on the Venetians; and on the 24th in the evening, Verona capitulated on conditions that no injury should be offered to the persons of the inhabitants, their property or religion. The greater part of the Venetian troops in the city had evacuated it on the 25th, and last night the Governor, the two Proveditori, with the cavalry, left it.

The French, for their security, had taken four of the nobility, the bishop, and several persons of distinction as hostages. On the 26th the French troops which were in the castle, again took possession of Verona.

Had the war between Austria and the French continued, it appears probable that Buonaparte, from the various motions making in his rear would have been in a situation of considerable danger. The progress of the Austrian Gen. Laudohn was the signal for the Venetians to act offensively. They knew that about 30,000 French had entered Tyrol and saw very few of them return towards the Venetian territory. They did not suspect that the greater part of these troops had marched through Carinthia to join Gen. Buonaparte. The opportunity for them to join the Austrians seemed now to present itself; but the sudden change of circumstances disconcerted all their measures.

As Buonaparte is now returning, the war between the insurgent Venetians and the French will soon be ended. The former did not expect the preliminaries of peace would be so soon concluded, and are now therefore in a very disagreeable situation.

The French took, in the Venetian town of Salo, 1075 pounds weight of wrought silver.

The commander of the flotilla on the lake of Garda has likewise made that town ransom itself for 100,000 livres. The towns of Brescia and Bergamo have likewise been obliged to give up all their wrought silver, and likewise pay a certain sum of money for the maintenance of the French troops in that quarter.

They write from Leghorn, that the French have declared that they will consider all English property, even in neutral vessels, as their own, which will be very hurtful to trade.

Before the official intelligence arrived that a Republic would be erected in Lombardy, several persons had circulated a report that Lombardy would be given back to the Emperor. All these have been arrested and obliged to pay heavy fines.

Citizen Litta has been fined 200 sequins for addressing a letter to his father by the title of Marquis di Litta. All titles of nobility, as is well known, are abolished.

Verona has suffered considerably by the bombardment which the French made on the city from the castles.

April 29.

When the courier from Gen. Buonaparte arrived here on the 22d in the evening, the inhabitants were in bed; but immediately rose to illuminate their houses. The commandant of the city repaired with torches to the tree of liberty to celebrate the event with a *feu de joye*. The general cry was "Long live the deliver of Italy! Long live Buonaparte!" "Our fate," says the proclamation of the Milanese municipality,

" was in the hands of the greateſt hero of the age, and we are ſecure."

GENOA, April 29.

The Emperor Paul I. of Ruſſia, was ſolemnly crowned at Moſcow on the 16th of April. On this occaſion he diſtributed among the people 45 thouſand pieces of money ſtruck for the purpoſe, of the value each of 25 Roubels.—The Emperor in May was to make a journey to Aſtracan, and return to St. Peterſburgh in June.

Accounts from Genoa of May 1, mention the arrival there of the cardinal archbiſhop of Toledo, grand inquiſitor of Spain, the archbiſhop of Seville and another prelate—conſtituting a moſt ſplendid embaſſy to Rome. Their object is ſaid to be to obtain from the court of Rome the total independence of Spain on the Papal power.

VIENNA, May 8.

A ſupplement to the Court Gazette of the 30th of April, contains the following:

" We can now with certainty communicate to the public the agreeable news, that the French armies under the command of the French general in chief, Buonaparte, are employed in conformity to the convention entered into with them, in evacuating the country of Inner Auſtria, and that this diſtrict, as well as the territory near the ſea, will ſoon be freed from the burden of a foreign army. The Auſtrian armies in Saltzburg, and the vicinity of Vienna, will in conſequence advance to be there ready for an emergency.

" It is to be lamented that during the time which was neceſſary for conveying the intelligence of the concluding and ſigning of the preliminaries of peace to the armies on the Rhine, ſeveral ſevere and bloody battles were fought, in which a conſiderable number of brave men on both ſides loſt their lives.—(Here follows the account of the paſſage of the French over the Lower Rhine.)

" Every meaſure was taken on the Upper Rhine to wreſt from the enemy, by the gaining of a battle, the advantages they had acquired by paſſing the Rhine, which could not eaſily be prevented, conſidering their extenſive line; and the ſame vigilance will be employed ſo long as the ſmalleſt doubt ſhall remain of the certainty of peace, and ſhould unfortunately the hope we entertain of that event be fruſtrated, we flatter ourſelves we ſhall be found well provided, as the Archduke Charles has now returned to the army on the Rhine."

As ſoon as the news of the ſigning of the preliminaries reached the army on the Upper Rhine (ſays the Court Gazette of this day) the generals, on both ſides, immediately proceeded to ſettle the lines within which the troops ſhould continue to wait the iſſue of events.

The French, in the paſſage of the Rhine, loſt from 3 to 4000 men, and had 22 pieces of cannon diſmounted.

Another letter—ſame date.

The ſiſters of the Emperor, and the reſt of the Imperial family, have returned to Vienna from Buda and Prague.

Two Venetian deputies have arrived at Gratz, to make repreſentations to general Buonaparte, relative to the events that have taken place in the Venetian territory. The chevalier St. Marſau arrived at the ſame time at Gratz from Turin.

The Marquis de Gallo, the Neapolitan envoy, has made gen. Buonaparte a preſent of a rich Turkiſh ſabre, which that general had much admired.

Buonaparte is now gone to Milan, and the town of Gratz is to be occupied by 6000 Auſtrians.

General Buonaparte has inſiſted that the French troops before their retreat, ſhall again be put in poſſeſſion of Trieſte. He aſſerts, that the Auſtrian col. Caſimer, who took Trieſte, was informed at the time of the armiſtice being concluded. Our court has therefore conſented, that the French, before they retreat, ſhall again enter Trieſte, which is to be done in a friendly manner. The 22 cheſts of French money which were taken there will be returned, and they on their part will reſtore the effects which they have taken from the ſubjects of his Imperial majeſty.

The Emperor has appointed count Barrinſtein, an able negociator, his plenipotentiary to the congreſs, which is to be held for concluding the definitive treaty of peace.

Our court has agreed to ſupply the French army with proviſions during its retreat, on their paying for the ſame, but as proviſions are ſcarce, and the army conſiſts of 87,000 men, Buonaparte has detached 20,000 men into the Papal territories, where it is ſurmiſed a new partition will be made in favor of the king of Naples and the grand duke of Tuſcany; the remainder of his army is at Palma Nuova, and the other Venetian frontiers. The Auſtrian army is at Gortz.

The ratification of the preliminaries of peace is expected here in a few days from Paris.

Several copies of the preliminaries are circulated here; but we are convinced they are not genuine. We only know that the Emperor has ſtipulated for the integrality of the German empire, and that he will uſe his intereſt with the Republic to procure Liege to be reſtored to the empire, and that he will ſecede from his alliance with England —We are alſo aſſured that France undertakes the guarantee of all the Auſtrian ſtates and poſſeſſions, and alſo guarantees the peace, ſhould any power attempt to infringe it.

BRISGAW, May 3.

A general conſternation has ſeized upon the army of Conde, in conſequence of the unexpected termination of hoſtilities, between the French and Imperialiſts, eſpecially as it is reported, that according to a ſecret article, the Emperor has engaged to diſband the whole of the Emigrant army, and baniſh them from his territories as ſoon as the preliminaries are ratified. Till it was not poſſible for a ſhadow of doubt to remain of the effect of the late negociation between the Emperor and the Republic; the Prince of Conde and the other chiefs were induſtriouſly employed in contradicting ever rumour of the kind, and in tranquilizing the unfortunate royaliſt gentlemen, who had taken arms in the cauſe of monarchy. It is ſtill hoped, that after a peace, in which England ſhall be included, an amneſty will be publiſhed, giving every perſon an opportunity to return who ſhall conform to the laws. For ſome days paſt the Prince of Conde has diſpatched ſeveral couriers to Vienna and Blankenbourg.

CADIZ, May 4.

Admiral Jervis continues to block up this port. He permits neutral veſſels to go out, provided they are wholly laden with neutral goods; but he will ſuffer none to enter, ſo that the commerce of this place for the preſent is deſtroyed. An unfortunate event has taken place to add to the diſaſters of the Spaniſh marine The Captain General of the Iſle of Cuba was returning to Europe with two frigates, laden with gold and merchandize, when he got into the midſt of the Engliſh fleet, and found it impoſſible to eſcape; one of the frigates was taken, the other ran aground on the coaſt. What may in ſome degree conſole for the loſs is, that he had time to throw himſelf into his boat with ſome important papers for the Engliſh government relative to the Spaniſh colonies. Since this a veſſel from the Havannah, with five million of piaſtres has arrived ſafe. But when the Engliſh cover the ſea with their veſſels, it cannot be expected that we ſhould eſcape them. When will peace put an end to theſe inquietudes and misfortunes.

Extract of a letter from Smyrna, dated April 1.

I write to you in the midſt of revolt, of incendiaries, and aſſaſſinations, and I ſeize the departure of the courier to inform you of our ſituation, and the cauſes of our diſaſters.

The city of Smyrna has for ſome time been inundated by a crowd of foreign brigands, who have been protected by Franquiri, Conſul of Venice, and who under that protection committed all ſorts of diſorder He had aſſured them impunity, notwithſtanding the repreſentations of other nations, the order of governments, and thoſe of the Porte.

On the 15th Ventoſe, (Mar 5) an Imperial theatre was opened, and immediately took place great diſorder and violence On the 22d the confuſion was ſo great piſtols and ſabres were uſed, many perſons were wounded, and a Janiſſary was killed. His dead body was immediately carried out and expoſed to his comrades; they ran through the city, expoſing his bloody ſhirt, demanding vengeance. The Janiſſaries aſſembled, and charged the murder to a Venetian, though Franquiri accuſed a Ruſſian with the deed.

On the 25th at eight in the morning, the Janiſſaries irritated by a refuſal of juſtice, from the obſtinacy of Franquiri, aſſailed a part of the city with ſabres and torches in their hands, immediately the fire was lighted in the magazines. The Sclavonians and Venetians being always armed, threw themſelves into their barques, firing as they went to inſure their flight, ſo that from firing on one ſide and the other, great miſchief was done. In the mean time pillage and diſorder had begun all their horrors; the women were violated and embowelled, the children burnt in their ſchools, and the Europeans fled for their lives. Happily the Venetian artillery prevented the Turks from occupying the paſſes to the ſea, ſo that they were able to regain their veſſels in barques, or by ſwimming at the riſk of their lives. The magazines became a fury to the flames, as their fury was ſeconded by a ſouth wind. On the 15th, at ſix in the morning, the ſtreet *Franhue* was reduced to aſhes The conſulats of France, England, Holland, Pruſſia, Germany, Ruſſia, Venice and Naples were deſtroyed, and the fire had reached the quarter of the Greeks and Armenians. Five European houſes only eſcaped almoſt miraculouſly; mine is of the number; there have been 3000 houſes burned, and already 1200 dead bodies have been drawn from the ruins. The loſs of property is eſtimated at 40 millions of piaſtres.

As if deſtruction where wholly let looſe againſt us, we experienced on the 29th the ſhock of an earthquake.

MENTZ, May 6.

General Hoche has laid a contribution of 3,725,000 livres on the countries now occupied by his army, for the maintenance of his troops. He has publiſhed a proclamation, ſtating the ſeveral ſums each town and diſtrict is to pay to make up this amount; and hoſtages are to be taken till it ſhall be paid.

LONDON, May 20.

On Thurſday at one o'clock the ceremony of the nuptials of his ſerene highneſs the Prince of Wirtemberg, with the Princeſs Royal of England, was performed at the chapel royal St. James's. Soon after the ceremony was over, all the royal family ſet off for Windſor, and will there remain till Wedneſday next. The Prince and Princeſs of Wirtemberg are to have the apartments of the lower lodge.

May 22.

On Saturday morning Capt. Devonſhire arrived at the admiralty, with diſpatches from Sir John Jervis. He brings advices of the capture of two Spaniſh frigates, from the Havannah, bound to Cadiz, one of which was, however, unfortunately loſt, after ſhe ſtruck, by running on ſhore. Theſe ſhips had brought treaſure from the Havannah which they had landed at Cadiz previous to our men of war falling in with them. Admiral Jervis is ſtill cruizing off Cadiz. Capt. Devonſhire came home paſſenger in a Liſbon packet, the King George, in 6 days, the mail by which arrived yeſterday at the poſt-office.

Captain Keate, commander of the Galatea frigate, arrived at the admiralty early yeſterday morning, with diſpatches from Sir Edward Pellew, in whoſe ſquadron a mutiny among the ſailors had broken out; and it is ſaid that the captain, who came expreſs to town from Plymouth, was turned out of his ſhip by the crew.

Mr. Stowe alſo arrived with diſpatches from Admiral Buckner at Sheerneſs, the diſturbances on board the ſhips at which place are not amicably ſettled.

Earl Spencer on the receipt of theſe advices, came from Wimbledon to town.

The Telegraph continued to ſend meſſages down to Deal and Sheerneſs till near eight o'clock laſt night.

Sir Richard Strachan, with his little ſquadron, is ordered to Portſmouth to refit. The Pearl, Dart, and Arrow, are ordered on the St. Marcon ſtation, until he is able to reſume it.

Orders are received at Chatham to fit the gun veſſels with the utmoſt expedition for channel-ſervice. The ſhip's company lately belonging to the Albion are come to the Warrior, and rigging with all expedition. Two gun-veſſels lately launched at Meſſrs. Nicholſon's and Willſon's at Rocheſter, are maſted and ready for rigging.—Orders are likewiſe received to build two new frigates of 38 guns each, in that dock-yard—one is to be named Lida, and the other, the Active.

The Grayhound, revenue-cutter, arrived at Weymoth, fell in with Lord Bridport's fleet, at ten leagues ſouth from St. Alban's Head, on Friday laſt, at two in the afternoon, ſteering down channel, with a fine wind at S. E.

May 23.

A report of the preliminaries of peace between this country and France having been ſigned, was yeſterday very induſtriouſly circulated, for the evident purpoſe of raiſing the funds, but its extreme improbability effectually defeated the deſired end.

Yeſterday diſpatches were received at the ſecretary of ſtate's office from Gibraltar brought by the Liſbon mail. According to this intelligence, the whole of the Britiſh troops are ſafe arrived from the Iſle of Alba, in the Mediterranean, and in conſequence of that reinforcement, the 90th and another regiment have been ſent off to Liſbon, in addition to the Britiſh forces in Portugal. General O'Hara has received a preſent of a fine Barbary charger from the Emperor of Morocco.

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED,
27 Floreal

A Meſſage was received from the directory, conceived in the following terms:

Citizens Repreſentatives.

The Executive Directory has juſt received the Manifeſto ſubjoined, publiſhed by general in chief Buonaparte, relative to our ſituation with the republic of Venice The Directory has approved the meaſures taken by this Manifeſto for the ſafety of the army of Italy, and the maintenance of the republic. You are informed of our determination to execute the 308th article of the conſtitution.

THE MANIFESTO.

Head Quarters, at Palma Nova, 14th Floreal.

Buonaparte, General in Chief of the army of Italy.

While the army was engaged in the defiles of Stiria, and had left far behind the troops in Italy, and the principal eſtabliſhments of the army, with which there remained but a few battalions, the following is the tenor of the conduct obſerved by the government of Venice:

1 It profited of the holy week to arm 40,000 peaſants; to which were joined ten regiments of ſlaves; who were organized into different corps of the army; and poſted at different points to intercept all communication between the army and troops in the rear.

2. Extraordinary commiſſaries, fire-arms and ammunition of all kinds, a great quantity of cannons, were ſent from Venice itſelf, to effect the organization of the different corps of the army

3. On the continent, all who attached themſelves to our cauſe were arreſted—government loaded with favors and confidence all thoſe who were known to have a moſt inveterate hatred of the French name, and eſpecially the 14 conſpirators of Verona, whom the Proveditor Proli had cauſed to be arreſted three months ago, for having meditated the murder of the French.

4. In the public ſquares, the coffee-houſes and other public places of Venice, the French were inſulted and overwhelmed with ill treatment, being called by the injurious names of Jacobins, regicides and atheiſts—the French we ſent from Venice, and prohibited from returning.

5. The inhabitants of Padua, Vicenza and Verona, were ordered to take arms to ſecond different corps of the army, and to begin, in ſhort, new Sicilian Veſpers.—" It belongs to the lion of St. Mark, ſaid the Venetian officers, to verify the proverb that " Italy is the tomb of the French "

6 The prieſts in the pulpit preached a cruſade—and the prieſts in Venice ſay nothing but what is agreeable to government. Pamphlets, proclamations of a perfidious tenor, anonymous letters, were printed in the different cities, and in a ſtate where the freedom of the preſs is reſtrained—where government is in fear as it is abhorred—where nothing is written or printed but what is diſtated or controuled by the ſenate.

7. Every one ſmiled at the perfidious projects of government. The blood of Frenchmen flowed on all ſides; in every direction our convoys were intercepted—as were our couriers and every thing attached to the army.

8. At Padua, a chief of battalion and two other Frenchmen were aſſaſſinated.—At Caſtiglione di Moli, our ſoldiers were diſarmed and aſſaſſinated—upon all the great roads from Mantua to Legnago, from Caſſano to Verona, we have had more than 200 men aſſaſſinated.

9. Two French battalions were attempting to join the army—they met at Chiaria diviſion of the army of Venice, which oppoſed their paſſage. An obſtinate combat enſued, and our ſoldiers forced a paſſage by routing our perfidious enemies.

10. At Valeggio there was another combat. At Dezenzana, it was again neceſſary to fight and defeat them; the French were very few in number; but they well know they are not to count their enemy's battalions when compoſed of aſſaſſins.

11. The ſecond feſtival of the holidays, at the ſound of the bell, all the French were aſſaſſinated at Verona No reſpect was paid to the ſick in the hoſpitals, nor thoſe who, convaleſcent, were walking in the ſtreets, and who were thrown into the Adige, where they periſhed, having been pierced in a thouſand places with daggers. More than 400 Frenchmen were aſſaſſinated.

12. During 8 days the Venetian troops beſieged the three caſtles of Verona. The cannon in the battery were carried with the bayonet; fire was put in the city; a moving column arrived in time to put the cowards to flight, and make 3000 priſoners; among whom were many Venetian generals.

13. The houſe of the French Conſul of Zante, in Dalmatia, was burnt.

14. A Venetian veſſel of war, took under her protection an Auſtrian convoy, and fired many balls at the corvette La Brune.

15 The *Libratator of Italy*, a veſſel of the republic, carrying only 3 or 4 pieces of cannon, and 40 men, was ſunk in the port of Venice, and by order of the Senate—The young and intereſting Laugier, lieutenant and commandant of the veſſel, the moment he ſaw himſelf attacked by a fire from the fort, and the admiral's galley, being diſtant from both not more than piſtol ſhot, ordered his crew into the hold of the veſſel; he alone ſtood on deck, and addreſſing himſelf to the aſſaſſins, ran to diſarm their fury, but he fell dead on the ſpot.

The crew attempted to escape by swimming, but were pursued by six shallops filled with Venetian soldiers by the republic, and many of them slain on the water. A mate wounded with many blows, exhausted and bleeding, was fortunate enough to reach the shore at the wood, but the commandant cut off his wrist with a hatchet.

Having seen the above grievances, and authorized by title 18th article 928 of the Constitution of the Republic, and seeing the urgency of the circumstances—The general in chief requires the minister of France with the Republic of Venice to quit the aforesaid city; he ordains that the different agents of the Republic of Venice, in Lombardy, and in the territories of Venice, to withdraw from them in 24 hours; that the different generals of division, treat as enemies the troops of the Venetian state—that they demolish the Lion of St. Mark in all the cities on the continent—Each general shall receive as the order of the day to-morrow, particular instructions for their military operations.

This Manifesto excited most lively indignation, and was ordered to be printed.

PORTSMOUTH, May 16.

Earl Howe was last night chaired on his landing at the Sally Port, his horses taken from the carriage, which the delegates took possession of, and were drawn on the out and inside, to the governor's house. The delegates were afterwards entertained by Sir William Pitt's order, at the half moon on the parade.

The people belonging to Le Juste, have this day returned to their duty, and there is not a dissatisfied ship here.

Yesterday two delegates arrived here from Sheerness, where it seems, discontents have lately made their appearance, but are returned, perfectly satisfied with the provisions made by Earl Howe, the father of the British navy.

May 17.

This morning, about six o'clock, lord Bridport's fleet at St. Helena, got under weigh, and though the wind was extremely short, got round the Ledge before 12, with a sufficient offing to get down.

Harmony is also completely restored in every other ship here, and the streets of Portsmouth are as tranquil as in the time of the most profound peace.

A great number of sailors were left behind, but were put on board a cutter, and proceeded through the Needles to join their respective ships.

Admiral Earl Howe left Portsmouth to day at noon, after having entirely quieted the minds of the men, and restored peace and good order on board the fleets of both lord Bridport's and Sir Roger Curtis.

The mutiny among the seamen at Sheerness has been carried to such extremes as must make every peaceful bosom shudder. Mr. W. Bannatyne, surgeon of the Spanker hospital ship at that port, arrived in town yesterday morning with the following lamentable information: On Tuesday, a number of seamen assembled at Sheerness to redress their grievances; one of the first steps they adopted was to go to the house of Mr. Stephen W. Saffery, surgeon and agent for sick and wounded seamen at Sheerness. They proceeded in a very riotous and terrifying manner, and declared their firm determination to hang him immediately, for some alledged ill-treatment of them while under his care. Mr. Saffery escaped up stairs, but so much was he overpowered with despair, that he instantly cut his throat with a razor, and he is since dead. The seamen afterwards went on board the Spanker hospital ship, with the avowed design of putting Mr. Bannatyne to death, but having heard of Mr Saffery's fate, he had just time to escape, and he reached London yesterday morning.

The mutiny at Sheerness appears, from every possible enquiry, to have originated in the first instance, from the representations of the sailors at Portsmouth communicated to those at the Nore, either by letter, or by persons sent for that purpose from the grand fleet. It first took place on board the Sandwich guard ship; and when the officers called all hands to clear the bawls. The men ran up the rigging and gave three cheers. They afterwards consulted together, and instantly ordered Mr. Justice, the first lieutenant, another lieutenant and two master's mates, to leave the ship. Delegates were then appointed, who proceeded to the ship next the Sandwich, called all hands, and such officers as were disliked by the crew was ordered on shore. In this riotous manner they proceeded from ship to ship, sending away such officers as were disliked by the respective companies. The first, second and third lieutenants of the Inflexible, with the master and surgeon, were sent ashore, as well as the master and boatswain, from the Astrea frigate. The seamen remained complete masters of the different ships—The sailors generally believed that the act of parliament, for an encrease of wages, had not passed. The seamen of L'Espion have sent on shore one lieutenant and the master, and have behaved very ill to their officers.

PLYMOUTH, May 15.

Reports of an unpleasant nature have been brought from dock this afternoon, relating to a disturbance among the crews of the shipping at Hamoaze; but the accounts are so various and contradictory, and Hamoaze so distant from Plymouth, that it is next to impossibility to collect the particulars with such accuracy as is necessary, previous to their publication in a newspaper. A riot took place last night among the sailors at Dock, in which, it is currently reported, four lives were lost.

May 20.

The mutiny on board all the men of war in this harbour still continues, and is not likely to subside until the return of the deputies from Portsmouth, who set off from hence on Thursday evening, in the Lady Jane, cutter, one from each ship, to confer with the delegates of the Channel Fleet—A great many officers have been turned ashore from the ships, some of whom may not probably be re-admitted, the most severe discipline is kept up among the sailors who will not allow, in the smallest degree, a disobedience of their public orders. Six men were yederday very severely ducked from the yard arm, for having tarried ashore, after the expiration of their leave; the master at arms of one of the ships was also ducked, drummed round the fleet, and marched through the Dock with a halter about his neck. A general cheering takes place every morning at eight o'clock, and again at sun-set.

DUBLIN, May 16.

Early on Sunday morning last, about two o'clock a number of armed men amounting to several hundreds made a hostile appearance against the inhabitants at Forkhill, near Dundalk. They were opposed by the city of Dublin militia, quartered in that part, and the Yeomanry cavalry, commanded by captain Fortescue. Finding it was not easy to bring to a close engagement, from the situation they had taken, the yeomanry and militia made a feint attack upon these people, and afterwards a retreat which drew the latter after them, and having brought them to a spot from which they could not so readily escape, the cavalry wheeled about, only about 24 in number (the Dublin militia, opening right and left to let them pass) fell upon them with great fury, killed 25, and took several prisoners.

Yesterday accounts were received in town, that a contention, serious in its consequences, occurred on Saturday last in the vicinity of Dundalk. In matters of this nature at a distance from the scene of disturbance, and with only the direction of report, we cannot be supposed very accurate. The general rumour however is, that a number of disaffected persons, assembled at a wood in the abovementioned neighbourhood, were engaged in cutting down some of the lighter timber, for the purpose of adapting them to pikes. Information being received by certain magistrates of the district, a detachment of Welch fencibles, with some of our own militia, were ordered forth, and with promptitude obeyed. The insurgents were attacked, and twelve or fourteen are said to have been killed, with an equal number made prisoners, most of them are grievously wounded.

May 18.

On Tuesday last the 16th, a most awful spectacle took place at the camp at Blaris Warren: four privates of the Monaghan militia, in pursuance of the sentence of a court martial, were shot. These men had been seduced from their allegiance by the United Irishmen; they had engaged to desert from their officers, and had received commissions to act in a rebel corps. The whole of the execution was conducted with the greatest solemnity; the procession of the troops from Belfast was marked by its regularity and silence. On the ground were drawn up a detachment of the 22d dragoons, a detachment of the Royal Irish artillery, the 64th regiment, the 3d battalion of light infantry, the Monaghan and Carlow regiments of militia, the Breadalbane and Argyle fencibles—After the execution, the troops marched in ordinary time by the bodies, while conveying to the church yard, and the ceremony closed by leaving the strongest symptoms of impression on all the spectators.

NEW-YORK, July 20.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Warren, Captain Stanton, in 52 days from Newry, with about 200 souls.

On the 29th May there was no insurrection in Ireland, and, in the opinion of the most intelligent men, none would take place, as government had, by seizing papers belonging to some committees of United Irishmen, developed their object and plans, and were pursuing the most rigorous measures to prevent their intended purposes. The country was full of soldiers—Magistrates acted at discretion, sending some on board tenders, others to prison, and latterly, those who were apprehended, were sent to camp to be tried by martial law.

The Rev. John Arnold, late Pastor of the Presbyterian congregation, at Ballibay, in the county of Managhan, is a passenger, and among the number of those who were obliged to fly the country for espousing the popular cause. It was customary for the country to assemble to reap the oats, and sod the potatoes of such as were imprisoned for patriotism: or were otherwise objects of commisseration—This gentleman, thought it no degradation of character, to march at the head of a party, who planted the potatoes of five helpless widows—for this action, he was still a proper object of persecution—A military guard robbed his house of his arms—but by timeous information had escaped a few moments previous to their arrival, without even taking leave of his wife and family.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.

Pastoret lately made a discourse in the Council of Five Hundred, on the penal laws of France, wherein he attributed the many recent robberies in France, not to the feebleness of the laws, but the shock which a great revolution gave to an old and corrupt people. After reviewing the state of the penal code, pointing out many omissions and errors, and proposing several alterations, he expressed a wish to see, as soon as possible, the reports of the committees charged to present plans for the regulation of the Police Generale, and of Paris; also the reports on gaming and mendicity. He then entered into details on the houses of confinement and public labour—"Who has not read," said he, with emotion, "in a work which we owe to the virtuous Liancourt, the happy effects produced at Philadelphia, by the organization of a new mode of treating criminals? The habitude which these unfortunate men acquire there, by a laborious and continual occupation, guarantees their future conduct, and prevents them from ever again attempting the commission of crimes. Formerly criminals were no sooner out of prison, but justice was forced to recommit them for fresh offences, until the scaffold terminated their lives; but now scarcely two out of an hundred are conducted there a second time." Pastoret then said that what he proposed were but provisionary measures; he hoped soon to present the council with a complete revision of the whole penal code. "France," added he, "yet abounds too much with the former prevalence of crimes. May time, aided by morality and law, at length conduct us to a happier futurity! The empire of the passions is active and turbulent; the progress of reason is slow and tardy; an instant suffices for the genius of destruction—years are necessary to repair the evils with which it fills the earth."

July 22.

Tuesday last sailed for Lisbon, the ship Dominick Terry, captain Debatt, in which went passenger, William Smith, Esq. minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, to the court of Portugal.

LEXINGTON, June 20

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Nashville, to the editor, dated June 4, 1797.

"An express passed through here yesterday from Mr. Ellicott, to Philadelphia, who informs us that the Spaniards have not given up the post at Natchez, nor has the commissioners proceeded to run the line. The Spaniards say they expect a body of troops by way of the Lakes, and down the Mississippi, and are strengthening the garrison. They requested the commanding officer of the American troops to remove from the ground he then occupied, as they wished to fortify it, which he refused doing but at the point of the bayonet. The express further says, that a squadron of English ships are lying at the mouth of the river, and that no vessel got either out or in.—That flour is selling from 8 to 10 dollars per barrel, and he expects by this time it may be had for six—he is afraid the Spaniards will use every influence with the Indian tribes to go to war with the United States.

"The commissioners are now running the bounday line between the Indians and us."

By a gentleman just from Charleston (S. C) we are informed, that some time between the 10th and 20th ult. a French gentleman landed at that place, and remained there only one night—that he procured guides to conduct him by the nearest route to St. Augustine, and set out the next day—that he had communicated to some of the friends to France and at that place, that the exchange between France and Spain of St. Domingo for the Floridas had taken place, and possession was to be given in a few days—in consequence of which the British had sent several armed vessels to endeavour to take possession of St. Augustine before it should be delivered into the hands of the French—that he (the French gentleman) was a general officer in the French service, and was on his way to that place in order to put it in the best possible state of defence before the meditated attack should be made by the British.

PETERSBURG, *August 1.*

From a Richmond paper of the 28th ult.

We are informed, by a gentleman who left Washington county, in this state, on the 19th instant, and who arrived here yesterday morning, that nothing had transpired at that time in Abingdon, respecting an incursion into Montgomery county by the Indians, as mentioned in an extract of a letter under the Philadelphia head in this day's paper; we therefore conclude that this news must be premature.

Mr. PRENTIS,

WHILE the great critics of the age are teaching people how to *live* free, permit one of their friends through the channel of your useful paper (especially in towns) to instruct them how to live, so as through the interposition of Divine Providence, they may escape the impending dangers of the raging diseases, which once in every year seem to baffle the art of our most eminent Physicians!—Experience, my friend, is the best schoolmaster:—this is all I shall say to recommend the following dissertation:

1. Let every family avoid fresh meats so long as the dog-star keeps company with the sun, unless it be for mere recreation of the appetite, and then not more than once a week.—Good sound bacon is as necessary in the dog-days, as fish in Lent.

2. Let the ladies and their tender offspring in those days refrain from tea in the evenings—it tends to evaporate too much of the animal food through the pores of the skin, and thereby weakens the *weak*, causes feebleness, and consequently indigestion!—To this may be ascribed the loss of so many pretty babes in towns, and among the fashionable families in the country.

3. In towns especially, I would advise the master of every family to command a servant on the first day of August to prepare some little vessel to hold about half a pint of tar, and about 30 grains of sulphur—and in the morning before the family rise from their beds to drop a coal of fire into the vessel, and run through every room in the house—the next morning sprinkle a little vinegar on the floor of the bed chambers, and so alternately through the month.

4. Those who have the power in towns, should be very careful to keep the streets free from filth, and the whole town and environs clear of stagnated waters.

5. In cases of putrid and malignant fevers, upon the first appearance let the patient take (if grown) 12 drops of the oil of amber on sugar, and 20 minutes after let blood (if in health before) pretty plentifully—the amber will mix the blood in the infected part with the whole mass in the body, so that when an orifice is opened, the bad and good will flow together; but without this precaution if you bleed, you extract the good and leave the bad behind, and consequently weaken the patient.

6. Upon the first appearance of the fevers above named, let the whole family take one drop each of the oil of amber, and so continue to do every morning fasting, at least for a week—this will in a great measure stop the infection.

7. Every family in towns should be sure every morning to breathe fresh air, (I mean in the month of August) they should go as soon as they rise upon some eminence out of town; and *there* in preference to having it in town, I would fix the market house.

8. Excesses of all kinds and at all times avoid!

9. Good wholesome wines prefer to punch.

10. High seasoned victuals in the summer months, however desirable, is most pernicious to the nervous system.

11. Fluxes and disordered bowels proceed from irregular living and filthy abodes—the scarlet fever from infectious air.

12. The ague and fever, like Indian corn, is a native of the country:—It cannot be prevented in our lower counties, but may be cured by taking a moderate dose of ipecacuanha, as soon as the second or third ague is felt in the extreme parts—it gives the blood a shock, and changes the shivering to a slight fever, and the whole goes off with a gentle sweat—it seldom returns the same season.

I am no doctor Mr. Prentis, and for that reason I am pretty well assured the people in towns will disregard my admonition and advice; but having for a long time conceived it my duty to make known my discoveries, which might tend to the happiness of my fellow mortals, I send you this—so far I have done what I thought right, and may God grant it may have the desired effect, when and wherever it may be adhered to.

N. K.

The Co-partnership of

Samuel Myers, & Brothers,

BEING this day dissolved (agreeably to Notice already given) all persons who have claims against them, are desired to present their accounts to the subscriber for settlement; and those who are indebted to said firm, are earnestly requested to make payment without delay to

MOSES M. MYERS,

Who will continue to transact business in Store lately occupied by SAMUEL MYERS, and BROTHERS, and will in future have a constant supply of

DRY GOODS,

AND,

GROCERIES,

Which he will sell at *very moderate prices* for Cash, or country produce.

Petersburg, August 1, 1797. (ep tf.)

Will be exposed to Public Sale,

On Saturday the 25th of August next, at Benjamin Mason's, on a credit of three months,

Two Negro Women, and two Boys,

BELONGING to the Estate of JOSEPH MASON, deceased; all persons having any demands against said decedant, are requested to bring them forward, properly authenticated, by the first day of September next, or this notice will be plead in bar.

BENJAMIN MASON, And PEYTON MASON, } Adm'rs, With the will annexed of JOSEPH MASON, deceased.

Sussex county, July 29 1797. (2w°)

FOUND, in Blandford,

A SILVER TABLE SPOON,

Marked M—The owner may hear of it, on paying the expense of advertising, by applying to the PRINTER.

July 31, 1797. (2)

TAKEN up by the subscriber, in Charlotte county, on the Horse-Pen Creek, the 6th of June, 1797, a SORREL HORSE, three years old last spring, about four feet seven inches high, no brand perceivable, a star in his forehead, and a small snip on his nose. Appraised to eight pounds current money.

WILLIAM CHEANEY.

July 31, 1797. (3)

TO BE SOLD,

For ready money, on Tuesday the 22d day of August next, on the premises, by virtue of a deed of trust, executed to us to secure the payment of a certain debt due JOHN MCRAE, sen.

THE Dwelling House and Tan-Yard, at present occupied by James Buchanan, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging.

ALEXANDER MCRAE, DUNCAN MCRAE. } Trustees.

July 31, 1797.

Virginia, to wit:

At a Superior Court, held in Petersburg, the 23d day of April, 1797.

John Green, for the benefit of Fanny Love, administratrix, with will annexed of Allen Love, deceased, Plaintiff. against Benjamin Tucker, Sen. } In Debt.

THE pluries awarded against the defendant in this suit being returned, "not found," and he not entering his appearance according to law and the rules of this Court, therefore on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney: It is ordered that unless the said defendant doth appear here on the first day of the next September Court, and answer the plaintiffs action, judgment will be entered against him for the plaintiff: And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at three successive Court days at the door of the Courthouse of Dinwiddie county, and also three times in the Virginia Gazette.

Copy—Teste

WILLIAM WHITLOCKE, C. C.

Virginia, to wit:

At a Superior Court, held in Petersburg, the 23d day of April, 1797

James Brown, administrator of Francis Brown, deceased, Plaintiff. against Joel Burdge, Defendant. } In Debt.

THE pluries awarded against the defendant in this suit being returned, "not found," and he not entering his appearance according to law and the rules of this Court, therefore on the motion of the plaintiff by his attorney: It is ordered that unless the said defendant doth appear here on the first day of the next September Court and answer the plaintiffs action, judgment will be entered against him for the plaintiff: And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be published at three successive Court days at the door of the Courthouse of Prince George county, and also three times in the Virginia Gazette.

Copy—Teste

WILLIAM WHITLOCKE, C. C.

July 27, 1797.

WAS FOUND in the road near Stony creek, in Dinwiddie county, about nine miles from Petersburg, a [illegible] of WORSTED BINDING. The person who lost the same may hear of it by applying to the Printer, and paying the expence of this advertisement. (2)

The Co-partnership of

Sargeant & Richardson,

HAVING diſſolved by the death of NATHAN RICHARDSON, renders an immediate ſettlement of their affairs abſolutely neceſſary; thoſe who are indebted to them will ſee the neceſſity of making ſpeedy payment, and ſuch as have any demands againſt them will have them ſettled on application.

The remaining ſtock of

GOODS,

On hand, conſiſting of 7-8 and 4-4 Iriſh Linens, in ſuitable packages well aſſorted and well laid in, 8-9 Sheeting, Britiſh Oznaburgs, and Sail Cloth, will continue to be diſpoſed of at the ſtore occupied by the concern.

W. H. SARGEANT, Surviving Partner, or in his abſence to Mr DUNCAN ROSE.

Peterſburg, July 27, 1797. (8w)

JOHN & WILLIAM BELL,

Have juſt received their SPRING ASSORTMENT, amongſt which are,

The following GOODS,

LUSTRINGS, China and Satin Ribbons, Silk Hoſe and Gloves, Silk and Muſlin Shawls, Muſlins of every diſcription, Callicoes, Chintzes and Ginghams, Morocco, Kid and Stuff Slippers—Plumes, Oſtrich Feathers, Fans, Umbrellas, Hats, Dimities, Muſlinetts, White and Coloured Gloves, Table and Tea China, Hyſon, Hyſon ſkin and Imperial Teas, with a variety of articles in the Grocery line.

N. B. A few Copper STILLS, and FAN-MILLS.

Peterſburg, June 12, 1797. (cp tf.)

Andrew Parks,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has juſt received, and is now opening at his STORE, in the houſe formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES BAIRD, in Old Street,

A LARGE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

SPRING GOODS,

Which he will diſpoſe of at the moſt reaſonable and reduced prices for Caſh or produce.

Peterſburg, March 12, 1797. tf.

GIBSON & MACKENZIE,

Have juſt received,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

Which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms, by Wholeſale, two doors above the Printing-Office, Bollingbrook ſtreet.

Peterſburg, June 8, 1797. (8w.)

For Sale by the Subſcriber,

Teneriffe WINE, in Pipes.
Antigua RUM, in Hhds.
SALT, in Sacks.
Queen's WARE, in Hhds.
JUGS and Butter POTS, in Crates.
PIPES long and ſhort, in Boxes.
Black Quart BOTTLES, in Hampers, of one groce each.
NAILS, 4d. 6d 8d. 10d 20d. in Caſks.
Beſt Double Glouceſter CHEESE
London PORTER, in Caſks, of 10 dozen.
Taunton ALE, in do
Engliſh TRIPE, in Kegs.
Ox TONGUES, in do.
Weeding and Hilling HOES, in Caſks, of 6 dozen.

All of which he will ſell on moderate terms.

DAVID ANDERSON.

July 13, 1797. (6)

Wanted Immediately.

A YOUNG MAN, of reputable connections, and good character, as an aſſiſtant in a ſtore; he muſt be acquainted with Book keeping. A perſon thus qualified, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to

JOHN ELLIS.

Who has FOR SALE,

A Large and Elegant Aſſortment of

FANCY GOODS,

On the loweſt terms for Caſh

J ELLIS.

Peterſburg, July 13, 1797. (tf.)

DOCTOR PERKINS's

Patent Metallic Points,

May be had at the *Printing Office*, Peterſburg (If applied for ſoon.)

THE numerous evidences of the benefits received and relief afforded, by the application of theſe Points, in Pains, Inflammations, Contractions, &c. are convincing teſtimonials of their efficacy.

May 2, 1797.

The Commonwealth of Virginia.

To the Sheriff of Greenſville county, greeting:

WE command you to ſummon Benjamin Smith, if he be found in your bailiwick, to appear before our Juſtices of our ſaid County Court of Quarterly Seſſions, at the Courthouſe of our ſaid county, on the firſt day of next Auguſt Court, to anſwer a bill in Chancery, exhibited againſt him by Edward Smith, and this he ſhall in no wiſe omit, under the penalty of £. 100, and have then there this writ.

Witneſs Peter Pelham Clerk of our ſaid court at the Courthouſe, the 29th day of May, 1797, in the 21ſt year of the Commonwealth.

(8w.) P. PELHAM, Clerk.

STOLEN,

FROM Lunenburg Courthouſe, the 13th inſtant, July, a dark Bay MARE, bridle and ſaddle, the Mare about 4 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 10 years old laſt ſpring, trots and gallops very well, neither docked nor branded, her main hangs on the left ſide, ſhe has a long tail but thin, no white except a few ſaddle ſpots; ſhe has three ſmall black ſpots on her left thigh which may be ſeen if looked for.—Any perſon delivering the ſaid Mare to me, living about ſix miles from Lunenburg Courthouſe, or give ſuch information ſo that I get her again, ſhall receive a reward of Ten Dollars.

JOHN HAILEY.

July 27, 1797. (4*)

STOP THIEF.

STOLEN from the Commons of Williamſburg, a Dark Bay MARE, 4 or 5 years old laſt ſpring, 4 feet 10 or 11 inches high, ſhod before and goes well, has a ſtar in her forehead, branded on her left ſhoulder and on her jaw—alſo on the right ſide of her neck A D. Whoever will deliver the ſaid Mare to me, or give information ſo that I get her again, ſhall receive a reward of Seven Dollars; and on conviction of the Thief, a further ſum of Ten Dollars.

JAMES RATCLIFFE.

Williamſburg, July 27, 1797. (eo3)

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of Land lying on Hound's creek, in the county of Lunenburg, containing 760 acres, the plantation in good order, and ſufficient to work eight or ten hands to advantage; on it there is a good dwelling-houſe, and other convenient out houſes ſuitable for the accommodation of a large family; alſo there are good orchards of peach and apple trees, the ſituation is remarkably healthy, poſſeſſing the advantages of fine ſprings of water, a reſpectable and agreeable neighbourhood, is very convenient to mills, churches, and courthouſe; about one third of this tract is adapted to the culture of wheat and tobacco, the reſt is good corn land and lies well to receive manure.—Alſo another tract of land lying on Cedar creek in the ſame county, containing 364 acres, the plantation is freſh, and land cleared ſufficient to work four or five hands; there are ſome convenient buildings and good orchards on it—the ſituation poſſeſſes ſo many conveniences as to render it a very agreeable one. One fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid on the execution of title deeds, the balance will be made eaſy to the purchaſer.—Likely Negroes and Horſes will be received in part payment—application to be made to the ſubſcriber, who reſides on the firſt mentioned premiſes

JAMES BUFORD.

Lunenburg county, July 20, 1797. (5t)

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 18th ultimo, a Mulatto Fellow named TIM, I believe he is part Indian—He is a ſtout young fellow, about 25 years of age, was once cut on one of his wriſts, I believe on his right, which has occaſioned his hand to be ſtiff, ſo that he cannot ſhut it as the other, he has alſo a ſcar on his lip.

Any perſon who will deliver the fellow to me, or ſecure him in jail, ſo that I get him, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all reaſonable expences.

H. MURFREE.

N. C. Murfreeſborough, July 3, 1797. 4w

Peterſburg Bridge Lottery.

Agreeably to an Act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed laſt ſeſſion, for the purpoſe of BUILDING a BRIDGE, making a Cauſeway, and extending Bollingbrook Street to meet Blandford Street—the following SCHEME is propoſed:

			Dollars.
1 Prize of	3000 Dollars		3000
1 ditto of	1000	ditto	1000
2 ditto of	500	ditto	1000
7 ditto of	100	ditto	700
12 ditto of	50	ditto	600
400 ditto of	10	ditto	4000
3 do. laſt drawn	500	ditto	1500
426 Prizes			11800
704 Blanks			
1500 Tickets, at 10 Dollars, is			15000
Left for the purpoſes of the Scheme			3200

Tickets may be had at the Poſt Office, at either of the Vendue Offices, or any of the Commiſſioners.

It is intended to begin drawing at the Town Court-houſe on Thurſday the firſt day of June, and to draw 500 Tickets each day until it is finiſhed. The Prizes will be paid ſo ſoon as the drawing is finiſhed, upon application to ROBERT MOORE. Thoſe Prizes which are not applied for within ſix months after the drawing is finiſhed, will be conſidered as relinquiſhed for the benefit of the Scheme. CHRISTOPHER M'CONNICO,

JAMES CAMPBELL,
ROBERT BOLLING,
ROBERT MOORE,
EDWARD JEFFERS,
JAMES CURETON,
GEORGE K TAYLOR,
PETERSON GOODWYN,
ALEXANDER M'RAE,
} Commiſſioners.

Peterſburg, March 18, 1797.

BLANK BONDS,

At this Office.

GREAT BARGAIN.

LAND FOR SALE:

THAT valuable place the ſubſcriber lives at, in the county of Lunenburg 7 miles from the Courthouſe, 58 from Peterſburg, near the main road that leads to Bibb's Ferry, and one of the beſt ſtands for a Store, being central of a wealthy ſettlement. This tract contains about 300 acres, lies upon a branch of Nottoway river, remarkably free and eaſy to work, the greateſt part of it good tobacco land, and fine for wheat, corn, flax, cotton, &c. it is generally well watered, has good ſprings convenient, and one of the beſt places for raiſing of hogs, &c.—there is enough cleared land in the beſt order for four hands to work to advantage, and a young orchard of a variety of fruit trees bearing every year.—The buildings conſiſt of a very convenient dwelling-houſe, ſituated on an eminence, 48 feet in length, with two wings, two ſtory high, three chimneys with ſeven fire places—alſo ſeveral other buildings which will anſwer for a Store, and other out-houſes. Any further deſcription is unneceſſary, as the purchaſer would wiſh to view the premiſes, which may be ſeen at any time on application to the ſubſcriber. LEWIS CONTELAU.

N. B. The price I aſk being much below the value, I think proper to mention that it is 450l. one fourth to be paid down, and the balance in three annual payments; and if all paid down a diſcount of 12½ per cent. ſhall be allowed. I will allow good prices for negroes. L. C.

APRIL, 1797.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

ELOPED from the ſervice of the ſubſcriber, on the 19th inſtant, a Negro Man by the name of DICK, about 25 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, by trade a carpenter, and is a lively briſk workman. His countenance is very good—When ſpoken to, he converſes with eaſe and confidence, and is pretty ſagacious. I purchaſed the ſaid fellow laſt fall of Mr. Dabney Minor, in whoſe name he has been twice adverriſed in the Richmond news-papers. During his laſt runaway trip (laſt ſummer) he was employed for a conſiderable length of time, by ſome perſon near Dumfries, from which circumſtance, I conjecture, he has taken another northern route. I forwarn all perſons from giving him employment, of any kind whatever; and maſters of veſſels, or others, from carrying him out of this ſtate. The above reward will be given if he is taken within the confines of this city; and an additional ſum, in proportion to the diſtance he may be brought, or the trouble and expence the apprehender may be at in bringing him to this place.

AUG. DAVIS.

N. B. His apparel was of the uſual negro kind, but he had more clothes than is cuſtomary for them to poſſeſs. A. D.

Richmond, June 21, 1797.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to Dinwiddie, Crawford and Co. are hereby informed, that the ſubſcribers have appointed Captain Thomas Vaughan, of Mecklenburg county, their attorney, to collect the debts due the ſtore at Mecklenburg, formerly under the direction of William Turnbull; and the debts due the ſtore in Charlotte county, kept at Halls, under the direction of Robert Burton and William Duncan.

They have likewiſe appointed Mr. Nathan Flecher, of Brunſwick, their attorney, to collect the debts due the ſtore formerly kept in that county, by Thomas Crawford.

They have alſo appointed Mr. Patrick Walker, of Warren county, North Carolina, their attorney; to collect the debts due the ſtore formerly kept by William Cole and others, in that county.

The books containing the tranſactions in thoſe different ſtores, are put into theſe gentlemen's hands, who are fully empowered to ſettle the accounts and grant diſcharges.

Thoſe indebted to the ſaid concern for dealings with David Ruſſell, in Blandford, or Robert Turnbull, in Dinwiddie;—alſo thoſe indebted to Duncan and Turnbull, for dealings at their ſtore in Peterſburg, under the direction of William Cole, will pleaſe take notice, that the ſubſcribers are excluſively authoriſed to collect the ſaid debts, by the Honorable the High Court of Chancery, and by the ſaid Companys; and that their receipts, and the receipts of their attornies abovementioned, will only be good againſt the debts.

CHARLES DUNCAN, a partner in both concerns, and attorney for D. C. & Co.

COLIN CAMPBELL, attorney for D. C. & Co. and James King, Sen.

Peterſburg, May 24, 1797 (tf)

IN October next, I intend to remove to the State of Kentucky; all perſons having buſineſs to ſettle with me, on my own account, or as Executor to the ſeveral Eſtates I act for, are deſired to have it done before that time.

SAMUEL HOPKINS.

Mecklenburg, July 24, 1797. (4*)

L O S T,

IN the ſtreets of Peterſburg, on Saturday laſt, A BOND, given by Chappel Bonner and John Brown, of Dinwiddie county, to James Birke, of Caſwell county, North-Carolina, for ſeventy dollars, with one or more credits on the back.—The ſaid Chappel Bonner and John Brown are forewarned from paying the ſaid bond to any perſon but the ſubſcriber, or his order. Any perſon finding the ſame, and delivering it to Mr. J. D Haldane, of Peterſburg, or the ſubſcriber in Caſwell county, North-Carolina, ſhall receive Four Dollars reward.

JAMES BIRK.

July 24, 1797. (4p)

Twenty Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the ſervice of the ſubſcriber, in April laſt, a Negro Carpenter Named

DICK,

The property of Mrs. S. Holloway; he is of a dark mulatto complexion, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and has remarkable white teeth, a plauſible talking artful fellow, and tolerable good houſe carpenter, carried off tools with him, and is ſuppoſed to be jobbing about in the neighbourhood, under the protection of a forged paſs—has a wife at W. Morgan's, in Prince George county, about 8 or 9 miles from town, where it is probable he harbours—The above reward will be paid on delivering him to me, or ſecure him ſo that I get him again.

ALEXANDER HORSBURGH.

July 13, 1797. (6)

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, on the 28th day of Auguſt next, on the premiſes,

A PLANTATION called BELLE-VUE, about 4 miles from Peterſburg, in Cheſterfield county, on the Appomattox river, containing by eſtimation 394 acres, at preſent in the occupancy of the ſubſcriber—there is on it a ſmall dwelling houſe, and ſeveral uſeful out-houſes. A more particular deſcription is unneceſſary, as it is preſumed, any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, will firſt view the premiſes. The terms of ſale will be made known at the time.

ALSO one other Plantation in Powhatan county, in the neighbourhood of Mr. Brett Randolph, formerly the property of Henry Skipwith, Eſq. and known by the name of Red Lane—it is at preſent in the occupancy of Mr. Montague. This tract contains by eſtimation ſix hundred acres; it is well watered, and particularly adapted to the culture of wheat—there is on it a convenient dwelling-houſe, ſeveral uſeful out-houſes, (amongſt which is a ſtorehouſe, and the ſtand a very good one for a country ſtore:) and if more convenient to purchaſers, and application made previous to the ſale, it will be divided into two or more lots. The ſale will take place on the fourth day of September next on the premiſes. One third of the purchaſe money will probably be required in hand, for the balance a generous credit will be given.

ALSO one other Plantation in Lunenburg county, on the Flat Rock creek, adjoining the land of the Rev Mr. Craig dec. Mr. Thomas Tabb, and Mr. John Kirby; containing by eſtimation, about 500 acres.—On it there is a dwelling-houſe, ſeveral uſeful out-houſes, and an excellent apple orchard. This land is well watered, and not inferior in point of quality to any in that neighbourhood. The ſale will take place on the premiſes, on the 8th day of September next—a part of the purchaſe money for this alſo, will probably be required in hand, and reaſonable credits for the balance. Indiſputable titles of general warranty will be made to the whole, on the payment of the laſt inſtalments, or ſooner if required, on ſufficient ſecurities being given for the purchaſe money.

Theſe lands are ſold under the *will* of John May, deceaſed, and for the benefit of the creditors, by the ſubſcriber, in behalf of the *Executrix*, who has lately qualified. And as the *will* of the deceaſed ſubject the whole of his *lands* to the payment of his debts, the ſubſcriber is determined to ſell as much as will be ſufficient for that purpoſe, as ſoon as the titles can be clearly aſcertained, to ſuch as are in the ſtate of Kentucky: and thoſe claims againſt the eſtate which have been delivered to the late adminiſtrator, (Mr. David Roſs) will be particularly attended to, by THOMAS LEWIS,

Acting in behalf of the Executrix.

Belle-Vue, July 18, 1797. (eo5)

Manufacturing Mill for Sale.

THE Subſcribers offer for ſale the Manufacturing Mill and 68 acres of land attached to it, now in their occupancy, ſituated on Swift Creek, within 3 miles of Peterſburg.—There are on the premiſes, a bakehouſe, two dwelling-houſes, and every neceſſary out-houſe.

The Mill is provided with all Evans's improvements, and is in complete order for extenſive buſineſs.

The time of payments will be made convenient to the purchaſer, he giving ſatisfactory ſecurity.—Poſſeſſion may be had the firſt of October inſuing, and if not ſold by that time, the property will be rented for one year.

WATSON & EBENEZER STOTT.

Peterſburg, July 5, 1797. 1ſt. Oct.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons that have any juſt claims againſt the eſtate of Capt. Lemuel Peebles, dec. are requeſted to bring them in properly atteſted, by the firſt of September next, as proviſion may be made to diſcharge them. All perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, by bond or open accounts, are requeſted to ſettle them immediately, as the ſituation of the eſtate will not admit of any further indulgence.

HEARTWELL PEEBLES, Ex'or.

Prince George July 12, 1797. (6p)

TO BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, on Thurſday the 31ſt of next Auguſt,

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND whereon the ſubſcriber now reſides, lying on both ſides Mallery's creek, containing 486 acres; alſo the crop now growing, ſtock, houſehold and kitchen furniture.

CHARLES ANDERSON.

Nottoway, July 10, 1797. (14)